CLAIMS

1. A curable resin composition which comprises (I) a reactive silicon group-containing polyether oligomer such that the reactive silicon group exists exclusively at the molecular chain terminus and that the introduction rate of the reactive silicon group into the molecular chain terminus is not less than 85% as determined by ^{1}H-NMR analysis and (II) a reinforcing filler.

2. The curable resin composition according to Claim 1 wherein the reactive silicon group of the reactive silicon group-containing polyether oligomer (I) is represented by the general formula (1):

$$-(Si(R^1_{2-b})(X_b)O)_mSi(R^2_{3-a})X_a \quad (1)$$

wherein R^1 and R^2 may be the same or different and each represents an alkyl group containing 1 to 20 carbon atoms, an aryl group containing 6 to 20 carbon atoms, an aralkyl group containing 7 to 20 carbon atoms or a triorganosiloxy group of the formula $(R')_3SiO-$; when two or more R^1 or R^2 groups are present, they may be the same or different; R' represents a monovalent hydrocarbon group containing 1 to 20 carbon atoms and the three R' groups may be the same or different; X represents a hydroxyl group or a hydrolyzable group and when two or more X groups are present, they may be the same or different; a represents 0, 1, 2 or 3 and b represents 0, 1 or 2; as regards b in $-Si(R^1_{2-b})(X_b)O-$ occurring in m repeats, the value of b may be the same or different over the repeats; m represents an integer of 0 to 19; with the condition that the relation of $a + \sum b \geq 1$ is satisfied.

3. The curable resin composition according to Claim 1 or 2 wherein the reactive silicon group-containing polyether oligomer (I) is derived from a polyether oligomer obtainable

by ring-opening addition polymerization of an alkylene oxide in the presence of a double metal cyanide complex catalyst.

4. The curable resin composition according to any of Claims 1 to 3

wherein the main chain of the reactive silicon group-containing polyether oligomer (I) is mainly formed from polypropylene oxide.

5. The curable resin composition according to any of Claims 1 to 4

wherein the reactive silicon group-containing polyether oligomer (I) is obtainable by reacting

(a) a polyether oligomer the main chain of which comprises a polyether and which contains at least one unsaturated group represented by the general formula (2):

$H_2C=C(R^3)-R^4-O-$ (2)

wherein R^3 represents a hydrocarbon group containing up to 10 carbon atoms and R^4 represents a divalent organic group containing 1 to 20 carbon atoms and at least one member selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen as a constituent atom

or the general formula (3):

$HC(R^3)=CH-R^4-O-$ (3)

wherein R^3 and R^4 are as defined above

per molecule

with a reactive silicon group-containing compound(b)

in the presence of a group VIII transition metal catalyst(c).

6. The curable resin composition according to Claim 5

wherein the group VIII transition metal catalyst (c) is at least one member selected from the group consisting of platinum-vinylsiloxane complexes and platinum-olefin complexes.

7. The curable resin composition according to Claim 5 or 6

wherein R^3 in the general formula (2) or (3) represents $-CH_3$ or $-CH_2CH_3$.

8. The curable resin composition according to Claim 7 wherein the unsaturated group of the general formula (2) is represented by the formula (4):

$H_2C=C(CH_3)-CH_2-O-$ (4)

9. The curable resin composition according to Claim 7 wherein the unsaturated group of the general formula (3) is represented by the formula (5):

$HC(CH_3)=CH-CH_2-O-$ (5)

10. The curable resin composition according to any of Claims 1 to 9

wherein the reactive silicon group-containing polyether oligomer (I) has a number average molecular weight of not less than 10,000.

11. A direct-glazing method for directly equipping a vehicle with glass using a sealant

wherein the curable resin composition according to any of Claims 1 to 10 is used as said sealant.